the initial position thereof and judges whether the CCD 2 has moved along Y-axis direction. Here, if the position of the CCD 2 along Y-axis direction after the first actuator 10 was driven and the initial position thereof differ, i.e., if the position of the CCD 2 has changed from the initial position (YES in Step S205), Step S206 follows. If these two positions coincide, i.e., if the position of the CCD 2 has not changed from the initial position (NO in Step S205), Step S207 follows. It should be noted that the CCD 2 does not move along Y-axis direction when the initial checking processing is performed at first since the second actuator 20 is not driven and, therefore, the judgment result in Step S205 is negative.

[0078] In Step S206, the control circuit 102 saves a change in the position of the CCD 2 along Y-axis direction. In other words, the control circuit 102 saves the position of the driven member 24 moved from the initial position in the case that the position of the CCD 2 has changed along Y-axis direction.

[0079] In Step S207, the control circuit 102 judges whether the CCD 2 has moved both along X-axis direction and along Y-axis direction. Here, if the position of the CCD 2 has changed both along X-axis direction and along Y-axis direction (YES in Step

S207), Step S226 follows since the first and second actuators 10, 20 both properly operate. If the CCD 2 has moved neither along X-axis direction nor along Y-axis direction, if it has moved only along X-axis direction without moving along Y-axis direction and if it has moved only along Y-axis direction without moving along X-axis direction (NO in Step S207), Step S208 follows to drive the second actuator 20 in positive direction. It should be noted the CCD 2 does not move along Y-axis direction when the initial checking processing is performed at first since the second actuator 20 is not driven and the CCD 2 does not move along X-axis direction, either, since the position of the CCD 2 along X-axis direction after the actuator 10 was driven is not detected and, therefore, the judgment result in Step S207 is negative.

[0080] In Step S208, the control circuit 102 starts driving the second actuator 20 in positive direction.

[0081] After the lapse of a specified period following the start of driving the second actuator 20 in positive direction (Step S209), the first position detecting circuit 104 detects a position of the CCD 2 along X-axis direction and outputs the detected position to the control circuit 102 in Step S210.

The control circuit 102 saves the position of the CCD 2 along X-axis direction received from the first position detecting circuit 104. Although the specified period lasting until the first position detecting circuit 104 detects the position of the CCD 2 along X-axis direction after the control circuit 102 started driving the second actuator 20 in positive direction is 5 ms in this modification, the present invention is not particularly limited thereto. For example, a suitable period obtained by an experiment on driving may be set.

[0082] In Step S211, the control circuit 102 compares the position of the CCD 2 along X-axis direction after the actuator 20 was driven and the initial position thereof and judges whether the CCD 2 has moved along X-axis direction. Here, if the position of the CCD 2 along X-axis direction after the actuator 20 was driven and the initial position thereof differ, i.e., if the position of the CCD 2 has changed from the initial position (YES in Step S211), Step S212 follows. If these two positions coincide, i.e., if the position of the CCD 2 has not changed from the initial position (NO in Step S211), Step S213 follows.

[0083] In Step S212, the control circuit 102 saves a change in the position of the CCD 2 along X-axis